FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1875.

Amusements To-Day. Carnum's Hippodrome-Trotting Hooth's Theatre Henry V.
Errant's Opera House 22d at and 4th sr.
Rowery Theatre-Jin Busios.
Rowery Opera House-Tony Paster and Troups. Midnight Storm. Matines Coloreum - Browless and Michel. Midnight Brand Central Theatre-Variety. Lyceum Theatre-Marie Authorita Niblo's Garden-Rary O'Mora. Dlymple Theatre—Variety,
Park Theatre—Gireft Greds,
Robinson Hall—Georgia Mustrelt,
San Francisco Minstrels—Broadway and 17th & Theatre Comique - Variety, Union Square Theatre - The Two Orphana . Wallack's Theatre - The Shaughrana.

About Speakers.

It is generally conceded that as a mere parliamentarian, Mr. BLAINE was the ablest Speaker since CLAY. But he was a mere partisan, whose intrigues injured his party at every critical juncture during his administration. He had the Credit Mobi-Her committee composed of servile whitewashers, and that piece of work was nearly fatal. When the next Congress assembled he took care to reappoint DAWES, GAR-FIELD, and "the rest of them," to places of leadership in the House, so as to make the Republican party openly responsible for the whole gang and all their works. He was strongly opposed to the caucus Force bill to subvert the Constitution and reflect GRANT; but, true to his instincts as a temporizing politician, he failed to utter the timely word that might have crushed the third-term conspiracy and saved his party from the load of infamy it then and there assumed. And no sooner had he descended from the chair, amid rounds of concerted applause, than he accepted an invitation to go to Philadelphia and renew his promising relations with Simon CAMERON and the chiefs of the Pennsyl-

vania Ring. Mr. BLAINE is a man of few principles and many expedients. In the chair he was ever ready to cover the shame of his party with any rag that came handy. When he discovered the Credit Mobilier cancer in a vital part, he made no effort to extirpate it, but coolly applied a thin plaster, and then denied that there was any sore. With the single exception of GRANT, no man in the country has done more to destroy the Republican party than Mr. BLAINE, who never failed with some poor device or some disreputable shift to put off the day of account for its manifold iniquities, until the people despaired of reformation from within, and determined to apply the sharpest possible discipline

from without. In the last scenes of the last Congress the tall white feather of the Speaker was the most conspicuous feature of that memorable struggle. He knew well what was intended by the Force bill; and that its passage meant the final subversion of the Constitution and the republic. He had himself trumpeted all over the country as charged up to the chin with a great speech against it, and the galleries were crowded from day to day to witness his performance of a really noble part. But he was consistent, and held his unmanly peace until the outrage was done. The House crawled basely at the feet of the Executive, and the Speaker's mouth was smeared with the same filth that fouled the hungry jaws of Conurn. MAYNARD, and WHITE. It is not too much to say that a vast majority of the people saw him descend from his high place with a deep sense of relief, and a fervent hope that the Democratic party in the next Congress will elevate to it a better if not

an abler man. As to who he may be we shall venture no prediction, although Mr. RANDALL of Pennsylvania seems just now to be leading in the race; and the truth is the coun try owes him a considerable debt. It is not too much to say that but for his literally sleepless vigilance, and his extraordinary skill as a parliamentarian, the Force bill would have been law to-day, and the continuous Presidency of GRANT a terrible reality. No battle was ever fought upon which the liberties of a nation were more distinctly staked than they were upon the issue of that great struggle when Mr. RAN-DALL led to victory the patriotic side of the House of Representatives.

Postponed Pinchback.

For the third time since 1873 the Senate has postponed a settlement of the fraudulent claim of PINCHBACK to a seat in that body. Mr. Morron and his followers occupied a large part of the late regular session with this question, and they discussed it every day from the 5th of March till midnight on the 17th, declaring to the country in the strongest language that the public interests, and especially the peace of Louisiana, demanded that it should now

be conclusively determined. When it became certain at the last moment that an up and down vote would utterly extinguish the pretensions of this mulatto adventurer, who never had th shadow of a right to back them, then the very same men who had been pressing his admission and urging some solution as indispensable, turned around and voted to put off any decision until the second Monday of next December.

The party serew was turned tightly to accomplish this result. PINCHBACK and the politicians who came from Louisiana to help him openly threatened to abandon the Republican party not only in that State, but all through the South. They modestly claimed to control 800,000 colored votes, just as if the black voters were the slaves of these self-appointed masters, and their suffrages were political chattels to be sold to the highest bidder. That flag was flaunted in the face of a demoralized majority, and they succumbed to such dictation. Every sort of personal and partisan appeal was made to evade a direct test, and this exactly suited a class of trimming Senators, who, while they believed PINCH-BACE had no case, did not wish to be put In the position of separating from the Lody of the party. Several who were positively opposed to admitting him, and

titled to recognition for their honorable | teach.

ponement upon the miserable plea that it involved a different issue. Mr. EDMUNDS, who had made a forcible speech during the day, riddling the sophistries of Mr. Morron, did not vote at night, and Mr. Conkling was consistent in his absence. Mr. LOGAN bluntly refused to go upon the record, because he thought his friends were "making a great mistake." ROBERTSON of South Carolina dodged, and the rest were paired. Two votes would have turned the scale, as the majority on the division was but three, and one of them was obtained by SIMON CAMERON'S

broken pledge. The probability that the Legislature of Louisiana may be reorganized and elect a Conservative Senator had its share of mfluence in this trickery. PINCHBACK is kept suspended to confront that contingency, which in the event of its hanpening will strengthen his claims with partisans who believe the very worst Republican, no matter how corrupt or vile he may be, is better than the very best Conervative, although his fitness may be

minent and his character of the highest. This sham of postponement will not mislead the country. Its object is too clear to be mistaken. Instead of striving to restore peace and confidence to the plundered and outraged people of Louisiana, the Republican majority in the Sepate have now again deliberately combined to keep alive one of the causes of irritation, knowing that PINCHBACK represents nothing but a monstrous fraud, and the foulest assumption by which a people were ever deprived of their rights. We shall see how this last iniquity will help its authors at the coming elections.

Cost and Waste of Steam Power.

Some abuses have gone so long unchecked that they seem to have become established customs. This remark applies with special significance to the cost and waste of steam power. For the last quarter of a century it has been known that steam worked expansively, was more economical, all things being equal, than when otherwise applied. The widest notoriety and most extended publicity have been given to this fact; it has been ntroverted, reaffirmed, and finally established past all cavil or quibble as an axiom in the minds of engineers, and it might be supposed in the minds of men interested in the subject. But this is not so. When a manufacturer needs a steam engine he does not as a rule seek for the most economical one, but he wants one for the lowest possible first cost, regardless of future outlay.

An engineer hearing of a customer goes to him and says: "I have an engine which I will guarantee to produce a horse power for a certain number of pounds of coal per hour, and the price is so much." Another engineer says: "I have an engine which I will sell you for twenty-five per ent. less." He guarantees nothing, but In nine cases out of ten the lowest price secures the order, without regard to intrinsic value or immediate economy. If this practice, so discouraging to profesional engineers who like to see their lapors appreciated, was peculiar only to small establishments, it would be a serious evil; but men who use hundreds of horse power and pay city prices for the oal to produce it, are equally indifferent their interests.

A simple elementary calculation will now any non-professional man the differonce between steam engines of the same pattern and plan; one working steam expansively, the other non-expansively. Through instruments familiar to the engineering profession, and not through hobbies or theories of any individual, it is possible to state exactly what power an engine is exerting, and how much it costs to produce that power. As a rule an enne working non-expansively consumes ax pounds of coal and upward per hour for each horse power. An engine working expansively, and properly applied to its verk, will produce a horse power for less than two pounds of coal an hour. Now ference does it make whether money is in the shape of coal or greenbacks, so long as it goes into a steam boiler? It would look odd to see a fireman supplied with \$3 to \$6 per day by his employer and told to throw t into the furnace; yet this is what he is actually doing when he burns half as much again coat as his work requires. No one compels a manufacturer to do this; nor is he taxed by law according to the power he employs; he taxes himself and keeps on depleting his pocket after he has been told of his loss, because he is unwilling to pay the market value of improvements to ersons who have spent their lives in per-

feeting them. If these statements applied only to a certain form of engine, made by certain persons, we might be suspected of motives not altogether disinterested. But engines working steam expansively and non-expansively are usually made by the same parties, who will furnish either kind as they are needed, and the manufacturers know perfectly well which is the most economical. The fee simple of a coal mine would enable many persons to run their engines at comparatively slight expense; but even when they don't enjoy this priviege, they are just as willing to pay heavy hills for fuel through their unwillingness to learn.

If Mr. Beecher is Guilty of Adultery Ought he to Perjure Himself?

The subjoined letter appears to be written in perfect good faith, and we deal with its proposition accordingly:

"To the Editor of The Sun.
"To the Editor of The Sun.
"Still: Some time ago you commented on the case of
cheged gentemanty faise swearing on the part of the
Prince of Walks, as justifiable because it was done to
sheld a guilty lady; and you then added that the case
of the Rey, H. W. Rischier was not a parallel one, but
that a thristian minister should speak the truth at all

I agree that the cases are not parallel, but as all erging lines looked at from the other side are conging, so from my point of view, and I trust that of good Caristians, in the case of the Rev. H. W. & RIBLE WASHINGTON, as a little truth-biding wound be tilted in a much higher aggree than in the case of the nee of WALES. co of Walls. Light he not by this means wrest from society lease of life-dispensing blessings? Would it no commit one bold wrong, and by that wrong purchase the power of doing funnortal good? "Yours, respectfully. RICHARD HAUSEMAN. "KNAEESBORO', March 16."

We dissent most positively and utterly would have so voted if driven to a positive from Mr. Hauseman's view. It is wrong, course, were willing to temporize through | dangerous, infernal. His advice is to set lies a dodge, which must only prolong a bad | and hypocrisy in the place of truth and virtue, and to promote religion and moral-Senators BOOTH, CHRISTIANCY, and ity by giving an adulterer and perjurer flirenesek acted squarely, and are en- an unlimited opportunity to preach and

course. Mr. Cameron, the successor of Mr. Hauseman's idea is not merely bad, CARPENTER, Mr. McMillan, who follows it is impracticable. If Mr. Bercher is RAMSEY, and Mr. PADDOCK, who beat innocent, the truth will appear, and the THAYER, were all captured by the ex- whole world will see it. If he is guilty, tremists. Simon Cameron, who had paired that fact will also appear, and no false with Mr. FERRY of Connecticut on the ad- swearing will be able to hide it. If Mr. such future action as that attributed to it by its of them. As a newspaper maker he is certainly mission of Pinchack, voted for the post- BEECHER himself should undertake to own record-

escape by means of perjury, he will break down in the effort, and his false swearing will only serve to make his ruin more con plete.

In this case the truth must prevail at last, and nothing else can stand.

The controversy growing out of the reme private letters of DE WITT CLINTON reminds us of an incident which curred at Saratoga Springs, wherein President VAN BUREN and the widow of Gov. CLINTON were the chief actors. Gov. CLINTON was undoubtedly a very eminent statesman, and he certainly was a very vindictive politician; and uch was the strength of his personal magnetism that he diffused his rancor through the ranks of his followers and friends.

For several years before Gov. CLINTON died Mr. VAN BUREN was the leader in this State of the party opposed to him. A few months previous to CLINTON's decease both of these rival chieftains had come out for Jackson as the Presidential successor of ADAMS, and consequently their long-standing hostility had melowed into something akin to frigid cordiality. When the news of Gov. CLINTON's sudden death reached Washington, the New York delegation n Congress held a memorial meeting. The leading speech was made by Mr. VAN BUREN, then a Senator. It was a chaste eulogium of CLINTON, and the closing paragraphs were eloquent and touching.

Eleven years later, when Mr. VAN BUREN was President and his Administration was severely pressed by the Whigs, he made a tour through this State, during which he visited Saratoga Springs. It was at the very height of the season and the town was filled with politicians, and ablaze with beauty and fashion, from every part of the Union, Mrs. CLINTON, a woman of commanding presence, was the most distinguished lady at the Springs. On the afternoon of his arrival Mr. VAN BUREN was moving through the brong which crowded the plazza of the principai hotel when he happened to meet Mrs. CLIN-TON. The urbane President lifted his hat, bowed clitely, and advanced to greet her. She turned sharp on her heel, and with a frown clouding her ountenance, gave bim the cut direct. Mr. VAN BUREN took the rebuff with characteristic equanimity. This sad exhibition of smouldering poitical enmity made a great noise at the tin affording sensations for newspapers and subjects for caricaturists. The sober sentiment of the country rather took the side of Mr. VAN

After the arrest of the editor of the Tribune ritness, we do not know what to expect. - Nation.

When the editor of the Tribune was in Washngton under a subpæna to testify before the ommittee of Ways and Means, he was twice arrested upon the charge of libelling members of the Washington Ring. One of these arrests was by virtue of civil process in a suit for damages. This was null and void, since the ubpæna gave him the same privilege regarding arrest as belongs to a member of Congress. The her arrest was upon a criminal complaint, and his was perfectly valid, because Mr. REID was just as lawfully subject to such arrest as any nember of Congress would have been. subpæna could not confer on him any other imnunity than belongs to the House by which it

It is unpleasant to note how often meastres honestly intended for the benefit of sufferng humanity come to naught, or worse, for the want of a little practical common sense on the part of those intrusted with their execution. The experience of the pauper children exported from Great Britain to Canada affords an instance in point. By the exertions of Miss RYE, a benevolent lady who is doubtless actuated by the best of motives, a large number of children have been sent from the British Isles to the Canadian provinces, where they were placed out among farmers and others who were willing to receive them, and who in return for their services undertook to provide for their wants. The interest which Miss RYE and those wh apported her emigration project took in the to the custody of their Canadian guardians, and e consequence was that many of the benefiaries of the benevolent project were remanded a condition of virtual slavery. The matter was brought to the attention of the British Gov ernment, and a Commissioner was despatched to anada to investigate the practical effect of Miss RYE's operations. It is said that this Commissioner's report will urge the necessity of appointing salaried and responsible persons to look after the children who are "practically set not so rich in artistic elements as that of Carl adrift in Canada by ship loads" every now and then. It is asserted that many of the children have been brutally treated by the guardians to that such abuses in the future may be obviated y observing what the market value of by the appointment of Government inspectors, fuel is any one can tell whether he is whose duty it will be to watch over the children throwing away money or not. What dif- | and see that they are properly cared for. Unone of decided advantage both to Canada and to the youthful immigrants.

In the propulsion of vessels by the screw ystem various forms of the instrument have een tried with varying results. Engineers of he greatest experience, however, concur in stating that the true screw, or one which has a regular twist, measured in a given distance in line with the shaft, is the most economical and satisfactory, and the profession generally, in this country at least, use this form. There are not wanting others, however, who assert that the variable pitch is the most reasonable in theory and the best in practice, and some experiments ecently tried on the German Eagle line beween this city and Hamburg, would seem to

stablish the views of the latter class. The Hirsch screw, it is proper to state, is of arlable pitch, extremely so; in the words of ing up his chair to a protem. Speaker, he remain Mr. LEORAT, a French engineer, "it is crooked

In the experiments referred to the Herder was fitted with a Hirsch screw, and the results of ten voyages between this city and Hamburg show a speed of thirteen knots an hour; of duration of passage under steam nine days and thirteen hours; of consumption of coal five hundred and five tons; and of coal consumed per one hundred miles steaming, five hundred and eighty-two and seventy-nine hundredths tons. The Griffiths screw, presumably of the same propelling area and average pitch, although the report does not say so, gave eleven and fifty-nine undredths knots per hour; time under steam ten days, seventeen hours and thirty minutes; coal med five hundred and seventy-two and five hundred and nineteen tons per hundred miles run. The Griffiths screw, or true screw, therefore, did not come up to the performance f the variable pitch screw by one and one-half knots per hour, and sixty-seven tons of coal-a

very marked disadvantage. On other ships of the same company, equally desirable results have been obtained by the use of the Hirsch screw. It is said that the working of the engines is very smooth, and the loss by slip is noticeably small.

The Philadelphia Infidel Case. We were recently told by a distinguished citizen of Philadelphia, conspicuous for his efris : s a reformer, that there was not a prohonotary or clerk connected with the courts f that city who had ability enough to make five hundred dollars a year, except in office. Evi dence of the correctness of this view is to be ound in the following statement concerning the Nieland case, which we take from the Philaelphia Sunday Despatch :

The petition in question was endorsed upon the back follows: * Refused in the Court of Connact Please allows: 'Relused in the Court of Common Pleus, 2. on second of being as inflict, March 5, 1875," c Ludi wir President Judge of the Court of Com-Pleus, No. 3. This section took page in the Court Common Pleus, No. 2. Judge Pratt was upon the chart the three when this petition was refured, and to respond to for the action taken, stat, the point fact, a gross binuter was perpretated by the clerk, this end resement upon the pet thou. It was reject not because the me was an indice, but because he refused to take the oath which is presented by the set Congress as necessary to be taken by every about nonceing his former allegance, and undertaking taking the Constitution of the United States.

The error of the clerk in this instance has, at all events, served to warn the court against any

THE STRANGER'S NOTE BOOK.

He men I have bad an opportunity of meeting at the capital, one has charmed and captivated me more than any man of the same class, either in this country or in Europe. There are sometimes great artists, great writers, or great financial magnates to be met with whose acquaintance becomes a source of delight to you from the very first moment you make it. But statesmen are, generally speaking, too busy, too weary, and too haughty to be pleasant acquaintnces. The exceptions to this rule have, in Europe at all events, always been so rare as to become quite historical; and perhaps besides Dupin, in 1818, and Morny under the Empire, there was hardly ever a man occupying the chair of any legislative assembly who was not a dull, ponderous, pedantical man in private intercourse. These officers are usually elected on the strength of stern disciplin

icularly pleasant in social relations The late Speaker of the House of Representatives, however, is quite a different person Bright, witty, eloquent, cunning, and full of life, he seems to vitalize everything and everybody he comes in contact with. Old bores and old fogles constantly assall him at his tribune, and are despatched in a few minutes, apparently all the younger and livelier for having attempted to bother him. A turmoil arises in the House and is suppressed long before it has had any chance of becoming unmanageable. Every siness transaction is gone through with the same speed and the same unfailing precision Like a ball in the bands of a skilful player, whatever comes into Blaine's hands gets its piff-paff and flies off in its due direction before the best initiated looker on has been able to guess what the shot is likely to be.

If Blaine has once spoken to you, he wil never forget either your face, your name, or the subject you were interested in at the time you saw him; and this gives him an immense prestige in a country where everybody wants to be known at large and has his job to pull through or his hobby to ride on. I saw a French man, with a very difficult name to pronounce for an Anglo-Saxon, introduced to him by an Irish gentleman who proved utterly unable t articulate it. Blaine, without further ceremony, asked the French man to give it him self, caught it at once, and not only repeated quite correctly, but wrote it down on a pasard to the House without making the slightest blunder in the intricate spelling. Yet, for all I know, he is not familiar with the French language. All such things may seem mere trifles out they are of immense practical value to oublic man of Mr. Blaine's standing.

His face and manners are unusually winning. He looks, perhaps, a little older than a man of forty-five ought to, and his hair is quite gray; yet you see at once that this is not the result of a premature getting down hill, but of the dally wear and tear of an exhausting publ life. Let him take a year's rest in a good climate, and he will look ten years younger. paleness of his face, approaching almost that of an opium-smoker, is particularly striking; but moment you see his brilliant dark eyes were a question of money, I would possibly not looking out of the silver-gray frame of his hair and beard, you become convinced that there is more life and animal spirits in that person than in half a dozen young Wall street

on College in the same State, Mr Blaine spent some time as a teacher in the South, and then settled in Maine as a newspaper man. His editorship of the Portland years, combined with unusual oratorical gifts cknowledged even by his bitterest opponent diver tankard from the immortal Sam Ward han that-he composed (not without some trouble to himself) a handsome inscription worded in correct, and even Ciceronian, Latin which was engraved on the tankard.

Schurz, combines all the best features of American family life. Plenty of comfort, plenty of inchildren, and a never-failing attention to their house one of the pleasantest to his private friends. The overwhelming pressure of busifor this rôle of guide as he has learned to appreclate the immense value of those higher accom him deprived of. I was told by several persons oint of exception that Senator Bayard has who are less fortunate.

Mr. Blaine's most attractive characteristic for the outsider is, however, his easiness of access Anybody can see him and speak to him almost as easily as if he were a clerk in a dry goods store. He evidently considers himself the prop erty of the public. Even when tired out, and givon the floor watching the proceedings and attending to endless calls just as carefully as if he were still on duty. As a matter of course, he can seldom give more than two or three minutes' at tention to any one person desirous of speaking to him; but if the call be not strictly a business ne, and Mr. Blaine feets disposed to see more of you, he will dismiss you with the invitation to call at his residence "any time the House is not sitting," and then in his spacious and comfortable parlor, in front of a brightly crackling fire, he will talk for hours if nobody comes to

interfere. But if Mr. Blaine is easily set talking, he is by far not so easily set telling. A year's work on ar American newspaper has developed in me (and in whom would it not?) a good deal of the interviewing tendency, and I expected, of course, to get quite a bagful of information from the experienced statesman. I soon discovered, how ever, that it was by no means an easy task to bring Mr. Blaine to converse upon American subjects. He seemed to have made up his mind to talk on topics which interested him, not me, Consequently, French politics, French morals Spanish affairs, the probability of a new war between Germany and France, the new leadership of the English Liberals, and similar subjects were all exhausted before America was even so much as alluded to. And when I showed a desire to make him come out upon the ground which he apparently avoided, he managed things in such a way as to give me nothing except his views on the journal he knew I was occasionally writing for. On the third term, for instance, he blankly refused to express any opinion whatever. "You will excuse me," said he, "but I never speak on that subject;" and making a few vague remarks on the attitude of the press toward President Grant, he immediately passed to Till

ever possessed. But with his Sun, which shines Pen and Ink Sketches Drawn in Washington
-James G. Blaine.

for all, things turn somewhat differently. Like
all enthusiasis. Dana had for a long time to all enthusiasts. Dana had for a long time to WASHINGTON, March 11 .- Of all the pub- struggle against adversity; and it was only when growing older that he made up his mind

> "By the way," interrupted he, "is he still as years older than I, and I wish I could feel as

> exactly the same wish, and that I never yet saw Mr. Dana otherwise than in the brightest possi ble condition, both of mind and body, my amiable host continued: "When he took the control of THE SUN into his

arian dispositions, and cold, impassible tem-perament, and such characteristics are not par-

Born in Pennsylvania, graduated at Washing-Advertiser and the Kennebee Journal opened for him the way to the State Legislature at the early age of 29, and since that time he has never left the field of political labor. His experience of fifteen and a considerable amount of general culture, gress; while his high capacities as presiding flicer of the House, already brilliantly shown during his speakership in the Lower House of the Maine Legislature, have now not only been in the Capitol, but rewarded by the present of a The scholarly gastronomer went even further

dependence even for the youngest of his six mental and physical development make his ness notwithstanding, Mr. Blaine is said to attend personally to every detail of the education of his children, and is probably all the more fit plishments which his own education has left interested in this sort of subjects, that Mr. Blaine's and Senator Bayard's homes are the nearest approach to the ideal type of true American family life, with perhaps the only eleven children, and this is considered rather too much of a good thing, especially by those

"I have known Dana for years, and I always liked him immensely," began he. "He is probably the most accomplished and one of the ablest men we have in the country, and formerly as well as in the future ne might occupy the highest positions if he chose to. But he has drawbacks which render him almost unmanageable He has killed and scalped a larger number of influential men than anybody could imagine. And what is still more striking, perhaps, is that to has done it in the most good-natured way, seldom getting into personal quarrels with any our leading man, and the Tribune, when it was | LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 14.

under his management, was the best paper we to make money, and I am told that he is making it now very fast indeed."

young as he seems to feel."

On my answering that for my own part I had

paper. Now, popular means the mass, and the mass always want opposition to the Government, exciting news, and a little scandal. Dana furnished them amply with all these articles, and probably without noticing it himself, made of his paper an organ which a certain class of people dislike so much that they will not read it at all. His constant attacks on Grant, notwithstanding the good they may be supposed by some to have done, have finally tired many of his readers; while Dana's unabating energy in fighting against corruption and fraud induced him to organize around him a kind of detective staff. I cannot call otherwise that set of his contributors who make him so often discover some sort of fraud somewhere. Now, half of the statements he brings out in this way are, if not false, at all events exaggerated. In Con-

gress, for instance, there is much less dishonesty than he asserts; and upon this matter I dare say I am better informed than he. In the Pacific Mail affair, for instance, the whole bribing money remained in the lobby. Possibly two or three of the members got a few thousand, but this is a mere trifle, and the reputations of these men is probably such that a great newspaper has no need of wasting time in attacking them, or even in finding them out. The same is true with reference to the majority of the so-called fraudulent jobs. He has frequently reminded me of a runaway tocomotive, smashing everything that is in his way, without asking who is right and who is wrong. His patriotism and his honesty push him forward like the uncontrolled steam power of the engine. This was all very well a few years ago when THE SUN had just begun to make its way; but at present, when it wields the power it does, it should be the duty of Dana to come around to the path which he formerly pursued and which am certain is the path of his natural inclination. He must educate and elevate the masses He need have no fear of losing his readers; they are accustomed to his paper, and they will read him none the less eagerly if he reduces the space allotted to his detective articles and his articles on Grant to one-half they occupy now. Far from reducing his circulaion, an improvement of that kind in the programme would doubtless soon double it, for there is probably in the whole of the New York press not one journalist who is either capable of better writing himself or exerising a better judgment in the selection of what is good in other people's writings. If it

made to Dana without hurring his feelings Waile we were talking in this way on a sub ect which could cortainly not be reported in a egular newspaper article, but which can withut great impropriety be mentioned in the stray people were sending in their cards, and as he had already kept several visitors waiting, I resolved to withdraw. Stepping out of his house, I unwillingly remembered an episode of my early life when I called upon a charming lady with the intention of talking to her upon what nterested me-love, while she began talking about what was interesting to her-money Passing over the ground of my conversation was of a somewhat similar character. My intenion was to interview him, and it turned out that he had interviewed me. At all events I did not get out of him as much as one word oncerning the subject which I wanted to talk

peak in that way, but as I know that THE SUN

s rich. I think a few remarks of this sort can be

with him about. THE PLUNDERED DISTRICT.

Washington's Enormous Debt-A Letter from Robert B. Roosevelt. of The Nun

SIR: When I was in Congress, some years ago, I opposed the proceedings of the Washington Board of Works on the grounds of extrava gance and misappropriation. The Sun sus tained me, and when I ceased to be a member of Congress carried on the contest for honest; and economy. The result has justified our position, and every charge which we made has been sustained. There remained only one disputed point, and that was the actual amount of the in debtedness of the District of Columbia. Abo debtedness of the District of Columbia. About this contradictory assertions had been made, and different amounts were presented to Congress by different officials. We alleged it exceeded twenty millions. The Washington Ring and its friends asserted that it did not exceed ten millions, to which by law it was limited. The various committees of inquiry, or local officials, placed it at anywhere from twelve to flitten millions. I have to-day received a letter from a prominent Republican member of the Congress which has just expired, and it contains the following paragraph referring to this subject: ubject :

The debt (one of the Board of Andit told me) is or twenty-even millions, and we shall have it all to pay When he says "we" he means the taxpavers of the United States at large, as no one pretends that the city of Washington can pay any such sum. I think no more need be said.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.

NEW YORK, March 18, 1875.

A Defence of Mr. Orth. To the Editor of The Sun

Srn: You are usually quite accurate in your delineations of individual character, but our notice of Mr. Orth of this city, the newly pointed Minister to Austria, though trenchant and remarkably readable indeed, is singularly inaccurate, and at fault in most respects. In the first place, Mr. Orth is not a native Hoosier, as you represent him, but was born and reared to manhood in Pennsylvania, having read his profession of law in the office of the late Thaddeu Stevens. He is by no means a great man, but ou must bear in mind that these are not the days of great men in public life in this country but justice to Mr. Orth requires that he should have the credit of possessing the instincts of a gentleman, and is very far from being a boor, or remarkably well versed in matters of magic or flat boating, as your notice would lead one to consider him. He has resided in this city for some thirty-five years, during most of which time he has practised law, being by common consent rated among our second-class lawyers in which grade of intellect most of the greamen of the dominant party of the day are found He long since adopted "push" for his motto it life, and with robust health, untiring industry penty of check, and intellect quite sufficient take prominent rank among the kind of greamen who are running the present Administration, it is by no means maryellous that he has secured the mission to Austria, more especially at it is well understood that he has been asking for a foreign appointment eyer since the advent o or flat boating, as your notice would lead one t cured the mission to Austria, more especially as it is well understood that he has been asking for a foreign appointment ever since the advent of the Grant dynasty, and has been constantly promised something from that time to this.

Mr. Orth is a man of rather tremendous personal appearance, and is "some military," as we used to say in the Sons of Malta. You must know that he was Commedore of that fearful warvessel, the ram Hornet, for thirty days on the Ohio river during the war. He raised a thirty days' company here during the second year of the war, I think, and with it took possession of the war, I think, and with it took possession of that strong arm of the navy, the ram, with which he patrolled the river, by day and by night, from Cairo to the falls below Louisville, the terror of all disloyalty, especially among the turkeys, goese, chickens, inciplent porkers, and juvenilo pickanimies upon either shore of the river. To be sure, they never saw a he robel during all of those thirty days, for there was not one within a hundred miles, but it is said they came across several she ones, and found so much disloyalty, indeed, among the poultry along the banks of the Ohio, that pothing short of death and annihilation could serve to appease the effender patriotism of the brave Commodore and his band of worthy followers.

Mr. Orth is a man of comety personal appear.

patriotism of the brave Commodore and of worthy followers.

Mr. Orth is a min of comely personal appearance, good address, and will no do discredit to this Administration at Vienna. Through a remarkable run of luck he has long been in Congress, and so far as is publicly known, has managed to keep his record clear of all the big swindles of the times. Give him a chance.

PAUL B. SODDERS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC BONDS.

Meeting of the Holders to Devise Menns to Get the Railrond Out of its Difficulties A Plain Statement of Facts.

While a bill was pending before both ranches of Congress last January for the relief of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the directors of the company issued a call for a meeting merry and bright as formerly? His vitality al- of the bondholders to confer and act concernways astonished me. He is certainly fifteen ing their interests generally, and especially in relation to any action Congress might take for the company's benefit. The meeting held yesterday, and the number in was attendance was large, and represented in capital more than half of the outstanding bonds. Messrs, Bullard & Ashurst of Philadelphia were charged with the \$6,000,000 held by the estate of Jay Cooke ; Judge R. D. Rice of Augusta, Me., Jay Cooke; Judge R. D. Rice of Augusta, Me. controlled \$500,000; Kennedy Morehead of Pitts-urgh, \$200,000; George W. Blair of Springfield, Mass., \$800,000; Harry Houston of Philadelphia, 500,000; J. S. Rodenbough of Easton, Pa., \$250,00; Gov. Smith and Mr. Billings of Vermont, 150,000 each; Mr. Cheney of Boston, \$150,000; ohn M. Denison of Baltimore, \$120,000; the Jon. N. G. King of Michigan, and many others, 100,000 each. hands he resolved to make of it a popular

\$100,000 each.

Then there was a small army of men, generally aged, from the interior of the State, from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Ohiomen who had subscribed and paid in their \$1,000 to \$5,000, and whose anxious faces and homely garb told how severely they had been crippled by their losses. And there was one woman present, who listened eagerly and hopefully when the discussion seemed to assume that a time was coming when her single bond would bring back to her the money which would be her only fortune.

The Hop. E. D. M. Swaat of Meiner

bring back to her the money which would be her only fortune.

The Hon. E. D. M. Sweat of Maine was chosen to preside, and then Gen. Cass, President of the Board of Directors, explained that the spectal object for which the meeting was called had failed, owing to the refusal of Congress to pass any measure of assistance; and that, therefore, the dish which he had to serve to the bond-holders was somewhat different from that to which he had invited them. He exhibited the exact condition of the road financially, and appealed to the meeting to adopt such methods of relief as lay in its power. First mortgage bonds have been issued to the amount of \$31,650,000, and of these \$30,400,000 are outstanding.

Some of the holders of these bonds have exchanged the three interest coupons now due for land warrant bonds to the amount of \$30,000, and for land scrip to the sum of \$88,000. Of the land warrant bonds \$115,500 have since been converted into land, leaving a balance of land scrip and bonds of \$752,500. On March 10 the floating debt amounted to \$884,000, including two items of \$50,000 and \$100,000, which are so provided for that they may be speedily removed, and \$534,000 is chiefly due to directors who, since the panio of '35, have advanced money to complete the externe Pacific division. To secure this debt.

that they may be speedily removed, and \$534,000 is chiefly due to directors who, since the panio of '73, have advanced money to complete the extreme Pacific division. To secure this debt, \$1.785,000 worth of first mortgage bonds are hypothecated. The interest due to bondholders, not secured by the land warrant bonds, amounts \$2.500,000, and is not included in the statement of the floating debt.

In connection with the bonds \$25,000,000 of stock was issued to Jay Cooke in the nature of a premium and was by him distributed to the bondholders. There is also out a small amount of preferred stock, a remnant of the issue of \$900,000, most of which was recalled. The resources of the company consist of 550 miles of road in operation in Minnesota, Dakota, and Washington Territory, which last year netted \$123,709, and 10,884,000 acres of land earned by the completion of that extent of road. Of this 310,000 acres have been sold for \$1,970,000.

There are 1,450 miles still to be constructed at a cost, according to the engineer's estimates, of about \$40,000,000 more acres of Government lands.

After laving these facts before the meeting.

After laving these facts before the meeting, d expressing his confidence in the merits of e road, Gen. Cass declined to suggest any plan the bendholders, and left the matter for their scussion. There was but little friction and

. The Board of Directors of the Northern Blueren. The Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Raliroad company expresses confidence, confide

and that they report at some future meeting.

The meeting was adjourned, subject to the cail of the committee. Mr. Sweat will study the names of the bondholders and their qualifications and recommendations before making appointments, and it will be a matter of weeks for them to make the required examination and prepare a report. prepare a report.

One method of relief which has already been suggested is for the bondholders to exchange their bonds for preferred stock, so leaving the constructed road unincumbered as a basis for a districted road unincumbered as a basis for a ew series of bonds; and then later to effect a econd exchange of stock for bonds if desirable. inge Rice, a director of the company, consid-rs this the most feasible plan yet offered, but links that the deliberations of the bendholders ill result in something perhaps more satisfac-ory. Some of the large investors say that they re ready to make further subscriptions in con-

ert. in some cases to double the THE FIGHT OF THE RAILROADS.

A Prospect of Light Freight Charges for Some Months to Come. No further reduction either in passenger or freight tariffs was reported yesterday. The nesylvania Central and Erle officials say that their orders are positive to maintain the freight rates on a basis of 75 cents to Chleago; but since the Baltimore and Ohio can carry first-clas Chicago freight for 60 cents, the opinion prevails among railroad men generally that although th among railroad men generally that although the competing lines may temporarily adhere to the new schedule, they will be forced into the market soon in self-defence. Mr. William H. Vanderbill of the Central acknowledged while the \$1 schedule was in force that his road had made special terms on the 75-cent basis with certain customers, and it is thought that the course of the B. and O. will force its rivals into further reductions in special cases. Should this occur, the war will be one of the most bitter on record, and freight rates from this city westward will become merely nominal.

The agents of all the roads say that in spite of the low freight rates shippers are not plenty, the carrying traic of the week having fallen of materially from that of last week. Indeed, they say the whole spring trade of the West, as reflected in their transactions, is much less this

believed in their transactions, is much less this car than last. Business men attribute this to the fact that Western jobbers are coming gradially down to the cash basis, and although they to not do as large a trade as formerly, it is inhibitely safer and more conservative.

Deacon Richard Smith in Canada.

Sin: There was registered at one of our otels the other day the name " Deacon Richard elude a capias, and signed the name of the

trilly good man?

The Deacon will find consolation psalm cxli., v. 10, "Let the wicked fall into their own nets, whilst that I withal escape."

If you tell me that Komeo Reed has personated the truly good man in this Dominion, I will pursue him on snow shoes like a slice of the Day of Judgment from here to Montreal or Cape Cod.

Yours, &c.,

WILLAM JOHNSON, Deacon (colored), Description of the best Lake Huron maple of my own bucking. What's the best route? I'll express it if necessary.

Toronto, March 16.

An Error Corrected.

A typographical error in yesterday's issue made the assets of Aldama & Fuller, the sugar refiners who received an extension, at \$90,000 instead of \$900,000. Mr. Aldama is the Cuban patriot who sacrileed so wast an amount of property for his devotion to berty in the island of Cuba, and being engaged in uniding a new augar house in Brooklyn found himself inserty in the island of closs, and being engages to uniding a new sugar house in Brooklys found ninself temporarily embarrassed for ready money. His proposition was accepted at once by his creditors, and he pays in tull with interest from date in two four, and ix months-leaving the handsome surplus of over \$500,000. The failure of Wheatly, Williams & Co. a few days ago was a different matter, as from their own showing they were insolvent two years ago. The sugar refiners of the Atlantic coast have embarked unward of \$20,000,000 in buildings and machinery, and although from the general depression and connection the basiness has not been very renuncrative for the past two years, yet the new tariff is largely in their favor.

A Subsidy at Both Ends.

The subsidy granted to the Brazilian Steamship Company for carrying the United States mails to South America will soon expire. Congress has made no provision for its renewal. The line is principally owned by Commodure Carrison, and sends out a scanner from New York every month. It draws \$150,000 from the American Government, and the same sum from liyarit, and is the only American line receiving a subsidy, except the Pacific Mail.

Harper's Magazine for April contains well 11estrated articles on "American Humor," by the Hon. S. Cox; "The Stone Age in Europe," by Prof. Rau "The French Broad River;" "Caricatures of the Re-formation," by James Parton, and "The Life and Works of Angelica Kaufiman," besides lots of other agreeable

Stem-winding Waltham Watches for Ladies; small size, low price. Howard & Co., 203 Fifth avenue, New York, - 440.

SUNBEAMS.

-A Baltimore beggar has retired from iness with a fortune of \$26.

The fourth son of Bret Harte was

born at Morristown last Monday. His oldest is about -An actor at a popular theatre was

called out three times in one evening not long agotwice by a sheriff and once by a tailor. -Henry Heine's granddaughter has fust been married in Paris to the Marquis de Jumelhae, the grand nephew of the famous Due de Richelleu.

-" My lecture," said a California orator. "will be brief." A turnip hit bim at that instant, and he announced: "The meeting stands adjourned!" -William Taylor, a soldier of the war of

1812, and the first white male child born in (died there a few days since. His golden wedding was -"What time is it?" asked one passen-

ger of another in a Detroit depot the other day. "Tea minutes to wait," was the answer," as the man looked -Yes-you know, but really .- Guv'now

(to prodigal clerk coming in late)—Half past ten, Mr. Rawkins! Clerk (pulling out his watch)—Right you are, sir, to the tick. (Guv'nor gasps.) -The most beautiful actress in Paris is said to be, without exception or rivalry, Mile. Angelo of the Gymnase. Form, feature, coloring, all are perfect, save her hands, which are large and clumsy.

-The young ladies of this city are now exchanging twoive photographs of Montague for one of Rignold. Montague stock has gone down very much since the publication of Rose Massey's divorce suit. -A scientist has just appeared who says he can tell the origin and history of a people by simply looking at their feet. He thinks that the site of the

present city of Louisville must have once been occu-pled by elephants. -Father Chiniquy, the Roman Catholia priest who recently embraced Protestantism in Toletters, warning him to desist from ministerial labor in eight days on peril of his life.

-A correspondent at Bridgeport, Conn. writes to say that the merit of detecting the Bridgeport murderer is in part due to George Arnold, a policeman of that city, and that he ought to have some of the praise as well as the State's Attorney, Mr. Oimstead. -At a meeting of Confederate soldiers he other day in Atlanta so many were dubbed with titles that the following appropriate resolution was in

troduced: "Resolved, That the President appoint committee of one to inquire whether there were any surviving privates of the late war." -A Wareham, Mass., man writes to a Plymouth county editor that he can't be too thank-ful that a storm stopped the mail, giving his wife a chance to put his linen in order for the first time in nearly three months, her whole time and thoughts hav-ing been occupied in following up the Beecher trial.

-The Dutch Government are about to end out to Acheen a new expedition, whose chief task will be to retake the heights surrounding the Kraton. It is to be under the command of Col. Pel, who replaced Gen. van Swieten. It is apprehended in Holland that the expedition will meet with great difficulties. -At a birthday party given by a German family near Wheeling last week the children were furnished with candy apples, colored very highly, which

they ate with a reli-h. One of the children sickened and died the next day, and two others are in a most alarming state. The apples were colored with antifne and the leaves with arres -A mysterious and painful tragedy is reported from Chateauroux, in France. A newly-mar-ried couple, young, happy, and in a successful way of business, were found dead in their bedroom. They had dined with their parents on the previous night, and were then in the best of spirits. The cause of the sad event is at present a mystery. No traces of suicide

have been found, and the conjecture is that their deaths were the result of apopiexy. -Gen. Perkins of Kentucky, a ranting demagogue, was once canvassing that State with Tom Marshall in a he tly-contested election. He was bosst-ing one day that his father was a cooper, that he didn', belong to the kid-glove aristocracy, &c. His great fondness was for whiskey, and the more he drank the prouder he became of being the son of a cooper. Marshill, in replying to one of Perkins's speeches, said, "Fellow citt zens, this man's father may have been a very good cooper, I don't deny that, but I do say, gentlemen, that

he put a mighty poor head into that whiskey barrel. -No provision has been made at Augusvagabond went into a police station and wanted to sleep there. "We only lodge prisoners," said the sergeant-behind the desk. "You only lodge prisoners," repeated the vagabond meditatively. "That's all." was the reply; "you have got to steal something, or assault some body, or something of that kind." "I've got to assault someoody, or something of that kind," again repeated the vagabond, thoughtfully. Then he reached across the desk with his right arm, and knocked the sergeant off his stool, saving, as the officer got up with his hand

to his eye, "Give me as good a bed as you kin, ser-geant, 'cause I don't feel very well, to-night." -One hundred years ago last Saturday William French of Brattleboro, the first marryr of the Revolution, was killed at the Westminster court house, hold from the royal authorities, and keep the officers out of the building. The officers mustered a party and fired into the court house, killing French and wounding several others. His tombstone, which still exists at

Westminster, bears this inscription : In Memory of William French Son to Mr. Nathaniel French Who Was Shot at Westminster March ye lith 1775 by the hands of Cruel Ministerial tools of Georg ye id in the Corthouse at a 11 a Clock at Night in the

ye id in the Corthouse at a 11 a Clock at End year of his Age. Here William French his Body hes For Murder his blood for Vengeence King Georg the third his Tory crew tha with a band his head Shot threw For Liberty and his Countrys Good he Lost his Late his Dearest blood

-A letter from Schleswig-Holstein in the Cologne Gazette describes Kiel as having become one of the best-defended ports in Europe. In 1870 is was so strong that the French fleet prudently gave it a and, unless the place should be captured by land, no en emy's flag will certefully ever wave in its highertor. The German navy, which was at first obliged to accept Swe dish, Dutch, and Euglish officers and many from the Mercaptile Marine, has now a staff of trained officers equal to any other maritime power. They are recruited from all parts of Germany, many natives of Saxony, Hanover, Mecklenburg, and the Hanse Towns having entered as haval cadets since 1866, while Wartemberg, Baden, and Bavaria have furnished a contingent since 1870. Some of the superior officers, natives of Meck-lenburg and Hesse, formerly served in the Austrian navy. Promotion being tolerably rapid and the pay comparatively blish, there is rather a giut than a de-ficiency of cadets, many Schleswig-Holsteiners now also offering themselves. On the other hand, it is diffi-cult, with the increasing strength of the facet, to obtain cult, with the increasing strength of the fleet, to obtain experienced sallors. A taste for the sea has been developed among all classes during the last twelve years. and many boys from the large inland towns repair to Smith." There was nothing about Cincinnati. the cosst to enter the navy. The sailors are much more can there be two Deacon Richard Smiths? Or humanely treated than in the English, Dutch, French and, above all, the American fleet

-Some time ago the English Education Department issued an order calling on a rural towaship near Macclestick to provide school accommodation for the township, and five persons were elected to form a school board. At a meeting held the other might the Chairman remarked that the infants in the township would be the greatest difficulty the board have to deal with. They had to provide for infants even though they could not, if under five years of age, compel them to stiend school. "Then," said a member, "the children munna be getten. [Laughter.] If you go to ---'e, he has a housefu'. Go a bit further, to ---'e; he has a whole roomfu'. Go still further on, to ---'e; nay, mon, he has a burnfu'. (Laughter) But yin may lough. Go on to —'s; men, he has a perfect little regiment of little ones. (Great laughter). D—m it, they are running about in lots, throwing their legs in the air, playing I spy, be-peep in ditch hoies and hen roosts, and feedin' on oateake, bacon, and plum publing." [He-newed laughter.] The speaker seemed to enjoy the merriment he caused, slapping his knees and rateing his voice to set off his rheteric to the greatest advantage. The Chairman, in alluding to another subject, said they were powerless to act as to school accommodation until a certain school trustee arrived at home. "But," the previous speaker added, "win these chaps at the loc shop (the Education Department) stand our humbug [Laughter.] Win they let us get out o' th' scrape if we should get into it? One thing is certain -th' children

maun be educated." TO BELINDA JANE. We walked in pleasant spots, and thou wast owing to need the would.
We once thought love would last, but now we don't.

Our love was wide as skies above,
For lovers nebrican love by halves;
Our love was Blast to the love
Of carves.

That day was sweet - phipot live this -Yes, sweeter than the famen 2 con; The one son thought that spoilt our blow Was money.

For now, Belinda Jane, I'm bala.
And the u'rt an age limit to 1 1971
Thine age limit also of fifty call of
The shady.

Yet once again we'll play our perts,
While joy disjons bivious parts
And we will see each other's hearts
At woist.